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Mortality report for the week ended August 15, 1903.

Causes of death.	Number.
Remittent fever	1
Malarial fever	1
Tubercle of lungs	2
Tubercle of meninges	1
Meningitis, acute	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	2
Organic heart disease	1
Cerebral embolism	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	3
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	1
Nephritis, chronic	1
Poisoning by carbolic acid	1
Ill-defined or unspecified	1
Total	18

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 21.76 per 1,000; estimated population, 43,000.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, August 15, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period between July 25 and August 1 there were registered in the whole of Egypt 13 cases of plague (and 6 deaths)—namely, in Alexandria, 5 cases (4 deaths); in Damiette, 5 cases (2 deaths); in Port Said, 3 cases.

Hongkong.—During the period from the 14th to the 27th of June there were registered in Hongkong 106 cases of plague, with 82 deaths.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, between the 5th and 11th July, 6 cases of plague were registered, viz, 3 in Queenstown, 2 in Port Elizabeth, and 1 in East London.

Brazil.—In Rio de Janeiro, between the 8th of June and 6th of July, six persons died of plague.

New Caledonia.—According to a communication dated August 6, there have occurred in the north of New Caledonia 62 cases of plague, with 53 deaths.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the period from June 28 to July 4, 15 persons died of plague and 27 persons died of cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 19, of July 27, there have been registered 150 fresh cases of cholera and 113 deaths, viz, in Damascus, 14 cases; in Hama, between the 18th and 24th July, 25 new cases (35 deaths); in Djisri-Schugur, between the 19th and 25th July, 52 cases (18 deaths); in Tripolis, between the 22d and 26th July, 2 cases (2 deaths), and 27 cases (26 deaths) among the nine various districts.

According to Bulletin No. 20, dated August 3, a further spread of cholera has occurred, there being registered in Syria 333 new cases (with 288 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 1 was higher than it has been for any week during the current year. It amounted, calculated on the year, to 17.5 per thousand of the population (as against 16.9 in the foregoing week), and was considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.4. In spite of this increased mortality, however, only 7 of the large German cities showed more favorable health conditions than Berlin, viz, Bremen, Dresden, Charlottenburg (15.2), Schoeneberg (14.3), Crefeld, Stuttgart, and Kiel.

The following cities, among others, had considerably higher rates than Berlin, namely: Munich, Nuremberg, Hamburg, Hanover, Cassel, Carlsruhe, Leipzig, Strassburg, Cologne, Dortmund, Magdeburg, Breslau, Königsberg, while the figures of mortality of the following places were more than double the rate of Berlin, viz: Stettin and Halle (London, Paris, and Vienna having on the other hand somewhat more favorable figures than Berlin). Children in the first year of life participated largely in the mortality during the week under discussion, while the number of deaths among the higher-age classes decreased somewhat. The mortality rate among infants rose to 8.3 per year and thousand, being, however, only one-third that of Stettin and Halle, but higher than the rate for Hamburg, Munich, and Dresden. There was again an important increase in the number of cases of acute intestinal disease, which caused 217 deaths. One hundred and eleven persons died of cholera. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a slight increase and claimed 44 victims. There occurred also 66 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis and 39 persons died of cancer. Furthermore, there were registered 5 deaths from diphtheria, 6 deaths from measles, and 2 deaths from scarlet fever. Twelve persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 8 was lower than in the two foregoing weeks. It amounted, calculated on the year, to 16.3 per thousand of the population (as compared with 17.5 in the foregoing week), but this rate was considerably higher than that for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 12.6 per thousand. Among the various other large German towns, the following showed more favorable figures than Berlin, viz, Munich, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Crefeld, Kiel, Charlottenburg (with 14.0), and Schöneberg (with 10.6 per thousand). In the following towns, however, the death rate was considerably higher than that of Berlin, namely, Dresden, Hanover, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Königsberg, Stettin, Breslau, Leipzig, Cologne, Brunswick, and Magdeburg. The death rate of Paris was also higher than the Berlin figure, while that of London and Vienna was lower. The participation of children in the first year of life in the mortality was not so great as in the second half of July. The death rate among infants amounted to 7.2 per year and mille (as compared with 8.3 in the foregoing week), this being only one-fourth of the Stettin rate, but higher than the Munich and Hamburg figures. There was a marked abatement with acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which, however,